Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 15, 1827. [NO. 545.

UBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
OWARD J. HALE,
num, if paid in advance; $3
the year of subscription;
the end of the year.

ENTS inserted for 60 cents per
and 30 cents for each succeed
dvertisers are requested to state
ertions desired, or they will be
ted, and charged accordingly.
Editor must be post paid.

vid Shaw,

ved by the Steamboat Cotton
the following Articles,
OFFERS LOW FOR CASH:

Teas, assorted,
Loaf Sugar,
Essence of Peppermint,
Cologne Water,
Hair Powder,
Tapers.
Seidlitz Powders,
10 box. Scotch Herrings,
Irish Whiskey,
Holland Gin,
Cogniac Brandy,
Old Jamaica Rum,
A large assortment of Cordials,
Port Wine,
Old Madeira do.
Superior Spanish Segars,
2 nests Toy Drums, &c.

rts and others, wishing to purchase &c. by the wholesale, will find it to e call. The assortment on hand is ge, and consists of all the articles his line.
m. 8. 44-3w.

heap Goods.

D FROM THE N. YORK AUCTIONS, of cheap *DRY GOODS*, consist- *Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Domestics,* of *Articles, Perfumery,* &c. &c. &c., sed to sell on very favorable terms ge for most kind of Country Pro-

ALSO,

ice Cognac Brandy,
l Holland Gin.
deira and Canary Wine,
Jamaica Rum, (10 years old)
Croix, do.
ks Teneriffe and Malaga Wine,
brown Stout and Phila. Porter,
perial and Hyson Tea,
Crackers, Smoked Beef, &c. &c.
WILLIAMS & FENN.
Nov. 1. 44-tf.

Sales, December 4.

e of the failure of the Boston Glass e entire stock of *GLASSWARE* be Company, will be sold on Tuesday, nsisting of Forty Packages assorted

Y GLASS-WARE,

Decanters of various shapes and sizes, Plates, Crewets, setts Castor Bottles, ary Bottles, &c. &c.

ALSO,

at candle light, a choice assortment imported *DRY GOODS & HARD* complete assortment of *CUTLERY* tes at Bank, at 3, 4, and 6 months.
WILLKINGS & CO.
44ts.

NG. FLOWERS,

to offer to his Friends and the Pub assortment of *GOODS*, at his store of Person Street, a few doors be- House, and opposite the Cape Fear hich are an extensive Stock of *Crock-* by the package, or at retail, a good Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Gro- ors, all of which he offers for Cash duce, on as good terms as articles of can be afforded in the market. *A better than a slow Shilling, therefore bar- pected,*
ant other Segars, and good Chewing nd at all times.
Nov. 8. 44-6w.

Thomas town *LIME*, just received le by
RICHARD F. YARBROUGH.
7. 44 6t.

Notice.

nd Accounts of Capt. A. McNair, are ver to the subscriber. All persons said A. McNair, will make immedi- herwise they will be sued indiscrim-

MATTHEW RYBURN, *Trustee.*
1827 44tf

Furniture.

rticles of excellent *FURNITURE*, the *Auction Store.*
WILLKINGS & CO.
44tf.

Leather.

ibers will keep a constant supply of ng kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, ll sell low for cash, viz.
first quality,
and bridle Leather,
and facing Skins,
and lining do.
Kip do.
grain upper,
se hides,
ther of different kinds,
s, &c. &c. &c,
WILLIAMS & FENN.
1827. 1tf.

New Goods.

P. MALLETT,

eceived their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

ey offer to their friends and the public usual terms, at their old stand.
ssortment of Dry Goods, Hard- y and Glass, is good. Their stock of choice, among the latter, a few pun- eon Rum, Cognac Brandy, Holland and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, mond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.
Produce at full market prices received in
1, 1827. 46tf.

From the Raleigh Register.

Swamp Lands.—An act was passed at the last session of our Legislature, directing the Board of Internal Improvements to have surveyed the present year, certain Marshes and Swamps, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of draining them, with a view to their cultivation. To carry these instructions into effect, the Board contracted with an Engineer from New York, by the name of Nash, who since June last, has surveyed the Swamp lands lying on the head of White Oak River, in the counties of Jones and Onslow, those about Catfish Lake, in Craven county; those east of the Clubfoot and Harlow Creek Canal, in Carteret county; those about Durham's Creek in Beaufort county, and those between the Albermale and Pamplico Sounds, including the greater parts of the counties of Hyde, Tyrrel and Washington. Mr. Brazier has likewise made a survey of the Big Swamp in Bladen county. The result of these surveys proves, what we have always believed, that North Carolina possesses a mine of wealth in her Swamp Lands, which if rightly managed, may be made a source of great and lasting revenue, to the State. Instead of being the abodes of wild beasts and reptiles and the receptacles of stagnant water which spread disease and death for one third of the year, these Marshes may be converted into fruitful fields, and be made the delightful habitations of man.

But few individuals have any idea of the vast quantity of land in this State comprehended in the term, *Swamp Land.* It is estimated from pretty correct data, that the state owns *one million five hundred thousand acres* of land, of this character, and that *nearly a million more*, are owned by individuals! The whole of this now worse than useless property, is susceptible of effectual reclamation, and at a cost comparatively trifling. Mr. Nash informs us, that he saw reclaimed land in Beaufort county which had often been three feet under water, producing from 13 to 16 barrels of corn to the acre. This land before it was drained was offered for sale at *twenty five cents* per acre, and no purchaser could be found. After deducting the expense of cultivation, it will pay the interest of six per cent. upon about $250 per acre. In almost every instance, after draining these Swamps, there remains reposing on the clay bottom, a vegetable compost from eight to twenty four inches in thickness.

Mr. Nash mentions a most extraordinary fact, relative to the Swamp Lands between the Albemarle and Pamptico Sounds. He says, this tract of country is surpassed by none in point of fertility, and is of greater extent, *than some of the sovereign States of our Union*, and if reclaimed and put under cultivation, would support a population of *one hundred thousand inhabitants!*—When under cultivation, these lands not only produce the largest and most luxuriant crops of Corn, Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Wheat, Potatoes, Hops, Oats, Indigo &c. but are peculiarly adapted to the growth of Hemp, and to the culture of the Vine and Mulberry. When it is recollected that several hundred thousand dollars are annually sent from this State, for the purchase of Cordage for vessels, for Cotton Bagging, &c. the adaptation of this soil for the production of Hemp, is a weighty argument in favor of its reclamation.

Mr. Nash is at present engaged in making a survey of the Dismal Swamp. We anticipate a very interesting Report from him to the Board of Internal Improvements on this subject.

Government Sureties.—It is stated in the Trenton Federalist, that at a late term of the U. S. Circuit Court, on a writ of Error from the District Court, in the case of Reeder, surety for Rice, formerly Postmaster at Trenton, a decision was given, important to the public generally. It appears that Mr. Reeder was the original security of Rice. At a subsequent period the Postmaster General required another bond from Rice, which was given, but to which Mr. Reeder the defendant was not a party, and consequently considered that his responsibilities had ceased. When Rice, however, was removed, it was found he was a defaulter to the amount of $2,500.

The defendant plead for exemption from the penalty of his bond as surety, in regard to any defalcation which had arisen after the new bond required by the Postmaster General, to which he was not a party, had been given. Also on the ground that the Postmaster General had failed in his duty of compelling the said Postmaster to the settlement of his account semi-annually, as required by an act of Congress—and on account of money left in the hands of the said Postmaster, by direction of the P. M. General, which at the time due was ready to be paid forward to the General Post Office, and would have been so paid, but for the order to the contrary from the head of the department.

These several grounds of defence were held insufficient by the court. And the law was laid down in regard to sureties in such cases, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, to be that no subsequent bond taken of a Postmaster, would exonerate the sureties on a former bond from all its penalties, as long as the said Postmaster continued in office—That no lache, the lawyers term it, or default in executing his duty, as required by act of Congress, compelling Postmasters to settle their accounts semi-annually, could avail any surety in these cases unless fraud or collusion could be made to appear—So that no neglect in the Postmaster General in his duty—and no bond once given by a Postmaster, ceases to run against the sureties thereof until the said Postmaster resigns or is dismissed from Office.

This being the law of the land, if the opinion of the court be correctly stated, and we believe it is, it becomes all prudent citizens to be very careful how they suffer their names to be placed on bonds as the sureties to the general Government.

☞ Peeping into letters—looking over another when he is writing, and officiously reading what he has written, &c. are vulgar breaches of decorum, of which very many are guilty. These habits will soil the fairest reputation, and shew a prying meddling curiosity, derogatory to the character of a gentleman, and subject him to the imputation of being possessed of more impudence than honor and good breeding. A written paper carries with it a privacy and sanctity which no one of correct principles will violate, even though chance should throw the document open before him.

Mobile, Oct. 22, 1827.

Yesterday morning, about sunrise, a fire was discovered in the upper story of a building occupied as a Hotel by Captain Austin, which has spread devastation far and wide. There were but few persons in the City at the time it was first discovered, and, the wind blowing fresh, all attempts to arrest the progress of the flames were fruitless; in fact, after a short time, very little exertion was made except to save property in the buildings which were burning or expected to take fire, it being considered labour thrown away;—the fire literally burnt as long as there were materials in the way. It is estimated that two thirds of the City, and all the most valuable part, has been burnt; in fact, there is not more than a dozen (if so many) decent stores and counting rooms left;—most of the wharves have been more or less injured, and some of them nearly consumed. The shipping have escaped without damage, they were all hauled out into the stream, at the commencement of the Fire. It would be impossible to give a list of the sufferers, which would not be interesting to a stranger. A great many goods have been burnt and many saved—most of the late importations have been lost. It is almost impossible to realize the extent of the Conflagration without seeing it. I have been thus particular, as it will probably be some time before you see a Mobile paper, the printing office being burnt, with the other buildings.

The New York Albion, of the 27th ult. gives the following information:

"*Treaty of Ghent.*—The Commissioners for settling the boundary, under the seventh article of the above Treaty, have, after much labor, and patient investigation, this day closed their labours, and made their final reports to their respective Governments. It is gratifying to state, that the aforesaid Commissioners have amicably determined by far the largest portion of the line; two points only have been referred to the Governments, viz: one affecting St. George's Island, below the Sault de Marie, in the water communication between lakes Huron and Superior, Northwest of that Lake and Lac La Pluie. The Commissioners, it will be recollected, are Anthony Barclay, Esq., and Gen. P. B. Porter."

A Curious Circumstance occurred at Elstree, Herts, Eng. a few days ago. A fine little child, about two years and a half old was missed by his father who is gardener in a gentleman's family. Concluding that the child had fallen into one of the ponds in the garden, they were dragged, but nothing found which could lead to a discovery. The out houses, in fact the neighborhood, were searched with little success. In the evening, a boy, who was passing the dog kennel, to which was chained a large Newfoundland dog, and which unlikely place no one had ventured near, espied the little infant fast asleep in the humble dwelling of his canine friend. The paws of the animal were round the child's neck. On his attempting to approach the child, the dog showed symptoms of determination to retain possession of his little companion, which induced the boy to call the father of the child to its rescue. He also was denied approach, but the infant being awoke, was immediately permittted to leave the kennel, to run into the arms of its overjoyed parents.—*Eng. paper.*

Another Gang.—We learn (says the Philadelphia United States Gazette,) that the police of the city has recently ferreted out a large number of persons connected with a counterfeiting establishment, on a very extensive scale—the names of several individuals have been mentioned to us which however, it may not be best for the present to publish.

It is mentioned to us, that one of the members of the counterfeiting society had passed a fifty dollar note upon a shopkeeper, (a female) in Second street, who the next day, in exhibiting it to a gentleman, learned that it was counterfeit; while they were examining the note, the person who had passed it, was seen in the street; the gentleman left the shop, and followed him up the street, as far as Green street, near to which he turned, and was about to enter a house, when the person in pursuit beckoned to him, he enquired his business with him. "I understand" said the gentleman "that you have some counterfeit money to sell"—"a little," replied the pursued—and what do you ask? 'twenty-five cents on the dollar.'—"and can you let me have sixteen hundred dollars at that rate?" The bargain for a smaller amount was made and the time and place for the consummation agreed on.

The gentleman then directed his course to the Mayor's Office—a warrant was issued, and when the note merchant was looking for his customer, the high constable popped in and closed his accounts. The detected man turned state's evidence, and criminated, as we have before stated, a large number of his confederates.

"*Letters from Europe*, comprising the Journal of a Tour through Ireland, England, Scotland, France, Italy, and Switzerland, in the years 1825, '26, and '27."

Mr. Carter's book has just been published by the Messrs. Carvills, under the above title. It is in two handsome octavo volumes, of above 500 pages each, on fine white paper, and a beautiful type. About one-third of the work, as we have been informed, is substantially new, consisting chiefly of letters written during the latter part of the tour, which were not published. It would of course be superfluous for us to speak of the talents and acquirements of the author, or of the ease and fluency of his style; and the public have already been made acquainted with the plan and execution of a large portion of his book, which will no doubt be received with greater approbation and pleasure, from the improved and enlarged form in which it now appears.
N. Y. Daily Adv.

A highly important point of law was lately decided at the Old Bailey, (England.) Grace stole some books from John Brooks, who was the only witness to prove the property and the theft. He was objected to on account of his religious opinions, and previous to his taking the book, the following dialogue took place.

"*Mr. Phillips.*—Do you believe in the book on which you are about to be sworn? *Witness.*—I don't know what book you allude to. I believe that I am bound to speak the truth.

Mr. Phillips.—Do you believe in the Holy Scriptures? *Witness.*—I believe in some parts of them.

"*Mr. Phillips.*—Do you believe in the doctrines of Christianity? *Witness.*—I think an oath binding on my conscience.

Mr Phillips.—Are you not a Deist? *Witness*—I admit that I am, but is a man to escape with impunity who has been in the constant habit of robbing me for the last twelve months, on account of my belief?

Mr. Phillips.—The doctrines inculcated by you are sufficient to inundate the whole country with robbers.—*Witness.*—I am certainly a Deist, but I am entitled to the protection of the law.

"*Mr. Sergeant Arabin.*—Do you believe the Gospels to be true, and confide in the Christian Faith? If you do not, what religious hold have we upon you? *Witness.*—I bear a moral character.

"*Judge.*—Do you believe Christ to be the son of God? *Witness*—I certainly do not.

"*Judge.*—Then I cannot allow you to be sworn.

"The prisoner was consequently acquitted."

With the belief that the point raised in the above case will, whenever made, receive a similar decision in this country, it is important to inquire its bearing and extent. In almost all criminal prosecutions, the injured person is not only the principal, but in many instances, the only witness. In all such cases, if the prosecutor be a deist, the culprit must escape punishment. Shopkeepers, and tradesmen, also, generally keep their own books; and in these cases a deist would not be permitted to prove his books, and would consequently, run great risk of losing his debts. It is true, the decisions in this State have not been carried to the extent above stated; but the inutility of qualifying witnesses upon a book in which they have no faith, will be at once perceived.—*Pennsylvania Gazette.*

Good Humour—Is the clear blue sky of the south on which every star of talent will shine more clearly, and the sun of genius encounter no vapours in his passage. 'Tis the most exquisite beauty of a fine face; a redeeming grace in a homely one. It is like the green in the landscape, harmonizing with every colour, mellowing the glories of the bright, and softening the hue of the dark; or like a flute, in full concert of instruments, a sound, not at first discovered by the ear, yet filling up the breaks in the concord with its deep melody.

Punch.—The celebrated Dr. Cheyne being asked his opinion of the effects of this pleasant beverage on health replied, "it most resembles opium in the nature and manner of its operation, and arsenic in its deleterious and poisonous qualities: its present effect on the human system is exhilirating and refreshing: its final consequences, miserable decline and death: let those who prefer transient gratification to sound and vigorous health drink on and die."

Pity and Friendship.—There can be no inducement to reveal our wants, except to find pity, and by this means relief—but before a poor man opens his mind, in such circumstances, he should first consider whether he is contented to lose the esteem of the person he solicits, and whether he is willing to give up friendship only to excite compassion.—Pity and friendship are passions incompatible with each other. Friendship is made up of esteem and pleasure; pity is composed of sorrow and contempt; the mind may for some time fluctuate between them, but it never can entertain both together.

A rare act of effrontery was perpetrated a few days since in the shop of Mr. Gasner corner of Chatham and Rosevelt streets. About noon, when Mr. G. was counting a parcel of money which he intended to deposit in a bank, two men came into the shop, one of whom immediately seized as much of the money as he could hold in both hands, and ran away, leaving his companion alone. Mr. G. made an immediate outcry, but was unable to follow the rogue, fearing that the other would take the remaining cash. Some neighbors, however, came to his assistance, and the fugitive was followed into a Porter Cellar, not far distant, where he was apprehended, and all the money taken from him, with the exception of a few dollars that he had dropped on his flight.
N. Y. Courier.

The general complexion of the Elections from *Ohio* is squally for the Administration. The St. Clairsville Gazette gives the returns for the Senate and House of Representatives from 18 counties, and they stand 24 for Jackson, 10 Adams, and 1 doubtful.—According to other journals, Ross county, which in 1824, gave Adams and Clay 1239 votes over Jackson, now gives only 422 votes to the highest administration over the highest Jackson Candidate.—Belmont county in 1824 gave them 898 over J. has just elected administration Senator by 19 majority only; and to the H. of R. one Jackson candidate, and one administration. In these two counties, the election turned on the Presidency.—Muskingum has elected one Jackson Senator over two other candidates—in 1824, she gave Clay 1070, Adams 77, Jackson 165.—The prospect to the West is rather gloomy for the Coalition.—*Rich. Enq.*

The Cotton Trade.—The National Intelligencer observes: The Cotton Trade exhibits the connexion and dependence of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce.—There is produced in the United States, between 11 and 1,200,000 bales of cotton, of which England manufactures about 700,000 bales, and the United States about 150,000.

Melancholy Accident.—On Friday last, as a Mr. Copeland, was driving a wagon down the hill between Chesterfield Court House and Thompson's Creek, a man named Hamilton requested a ride in the wagon, for which purpose the team was stopped, and while he was in the act of getting in, one of the horses took fright and started suddenly with the wagon. The unfortunate man fell directly before the wheels which passed over him and crushed him to death. He lived but about fifteen minutes.—*Cheraw Spec.*

The beautiful domain of Moor Park, in Hertfordshire, has just been purchased by the Earl of Grosvenor. What with his enormous estates in London and Westminster, (where his Lordship is erecting almost a new aristocratical capital,) in Chester, Cheshire, Flintshire, and Denbighshire—at Shaftsbury, Hindon, Stockbridge, and numerous other places, the noble Earl may, perhaps, be considered the richest land owner in Great Britain. His income is estimated at from £270,000 to £300,000 per annum, which sum, immense as it is, is exceeded by that of the Marquis of Stafford, in a great measure derived from canal property.—*Eng. paper.*

Literary.—Of "*Hope Leslie*, a New England Tale," a London edition has been published,

The "Chronicles of the Canongate," by the author of Waverly, are three in number. 1. The Highland Widow—II. The Two Drovers—III. The Surgeon's Daughter. The Tales of a Grand father, by the same author, have made considerable progress.

The "Introductory Report to the Code of Prison Discipline," by Edward Livingston, of New Orleans, has been published in London.

Forgetfulness.—A gentleman who had a short memory, wrote in his pocket-book; "Mem.—to marry next Thursday." As a proof that this precaution was not altogether useless, Mr. B——, who had married in the morning, went to bed at night in his usual lodging. And it is related of Mr. Harvest, whose character is drawn by Bickerstaffe, in the comedy of the *Absent Man*, that having appointed a day to be married, entirely forgot it and went a fishing.

The three Stages of Life.—Youth is devoted to pleasure, middle age to ambition, and old age to avarice; and these are the three general principles to be found in mankind; sometimes ascending to honorable motives, and sometimes descending to dishonorable actions.—*Addison.*

Progress of Refinement.—A Western paper contains an advertisement of a course of Theological Lectures to be delivered, at which one of the regulations is in these words: "N. B. *No smoking allowed.*"

Mr. James Abercrombie, jr. of Baltimore, has undertaken to prosecute the proprietors of the line of stages between French town and Newcastle, for the injury received by one of his relatives in the upsetting of the stage, which occasioned the death of Bishop Kemp.

Blanks of all kinds,
For Sale at this Office.

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—Number 10.

It is proposed in this number to present to the reader a succession of testimonies on Railroads and Canals. They are derived from the very highest authorities in England and the United States. By perusing them attentively we may become more familiar with the subject in its various aspects and circumstances, and we shall derive a confidence from them which cannot fail to be satisfactory.

Mr. Thomas Gray has written "Observations on a general Iron Railway or Land Steam Conveyance." This work has passed through five editions in a very short time. The extracts to be given are from the last.

1. *Extract from Gray, page* 36.

"The experience already had of our Canal conveyance, cannot fail to convince every reader, after due observation, that the heavy expense attending the construction and repair of Canal boats, with all their multifarious tackle, men's wages, horses and their keep, must render the transport much dearer than by a Railway, which so peculiarly combines both economy of time and labor; and the few hands required to superintend a gang of wagons on a Railway, compared with those employed in the conveyance of the same freight by a Canal."

2. *Extract from Gray, page* 104.

"A Railway can according to circumstances, be made at from a half to a fourth of the expense of a Canal, and convey goods more cheaply, which would render them lucrative, when other modes would be ruinous."

The reader needs to bear in mind that these things are said in England of Iron Railways. In our State, wooden Railways can probably be made, especially over level parts of the country, at one half or one fourth of what they would cost if made of iron. With us then, a wooden Railway, would not probably be more than one eighth as expensive as a Canal, and yet conveyance by the former is cheaper than by the latter.

3. *Extract from Gray, pages* 180, 181.

"Experience has confirmed the advantages of Railways, and the simplicity attending them. They obviate many objections to Canals, arising from the localities of the country. When great elevations have to be passed over, the lockage on Canals is excessive, and the consequent supply of water expensive, and perhaps only to be obtained by interfering with the vested rights of mill owners."

"Railways of iron may be constructed at one fifth part of the expense of Canals." "Canals take the richest land, and are circuitous by following the vallies, and the carriage from them is ascending.—Railways may pass along the tops and sides of hills from whence the carriage of coals and heavy goods will be conveyed into the neighborhood without the obstacles of hills, and their elevation admits of branches from them at little expense, wherever mines or a populous village make it desirable."

4. *Extract from Gray, page* 186.

"By the locomotive Engine 50 tons of goods may be conveyed by a ten horse power engine, on a level road at the rate of 6 miles an hour, and lighter weights, at a proportionate increase of speed. Carriages for the conveyance of passengers, at the rate of 12 or 14 miles per hour. For Canals it is necessary to have a dead level, but not so for Railroads. An engine will work goods over an elevation of one eighth of an inch to the yard. Where the ascent or descent is rapid, and cannot be counteracted by cuttings or embankments, recourse must be had to permanent engines and inclined planes, just as recourse is had to locks for Canals. But here again the Railroad system has a great advantage. The inclined plane causes no delay, while locking creates a great deal."

5. *Extract from Gray, page* 202.

"The distance from Birmington to the Mersey, opposite to Liverpool, by the projected Railroad, will be 86 miles; the distance by the Canal is 112 miles; and I believe besides this there is a passage of 18 or 20 miles down the river Mersey. The average time of conveying goods by the Railroad from Birmingham to Liverpool will be ten hours and a half; and by the Canal is four days and a half, and occasionally a longer time is required. The distance from Birmingham to Wolverhampton by the Railroad will be eleven miles and a half, and the time occupied in conveying goods from Birmingham to that place, will be about one hour and a half, while the distance by the Canal is 20 miles, and the time of conveyance 7 hours."

6. *Extract.* This is from a report of a committee appointed by the Legislature of Massachusetts to determine the most eligible means of opening a direct inland communication between Boston and the Hudson river at Albany. Their conclusion is that the Railway is preferable. A part of their report is as follows:

"The numerous Railways which have been for several years in successful operation in the hilly and mountainous districts of Wales, and in the North of England, prove their fitness to an uneven and undulating country. They are not like Canals, confined to a supply of water, and a series of levels, but they admit of a variation like other roads. True, a level road, where the transportation is equal both ways, is the best. But unless the deviation generally exceeds 27 feet and a half to a mile, it is practically considered a level way. This deviation is nearly equal to three and a half locks on a mile of Canal."* A lock costs nearly $1000 to every foot of lift.

"The rivers and other streams of water to be passed by the proposed Railroad, are not such as to afford any serious difficulty. Bridges can be constructed, differing little in their form, except the rails, from those in common use."

"There are already constructed in Great Britain, near two thousand miles of Railway, and many new routes are contemplated.

"The expense of transportation on the Railways of England has been computed by Dr. Anderson, to be only one tenth part of the amount it is upon the turnpike roads." Here it may be well for us to be reminded that the turnpike roads in England are very different from what we call turnpike roads in North Carolina. Goods are transported on the turnpike road between London and Liverpool, the whole distance of 220 miles, for 4 pence sterling a hundred, or about 7 cents of our money. "In South Wales," says the Edinburgh Encyclopœdia, "a large uninhabited district of sterile mountains, may be said, all at once to have become the seat of populous towns and villages, by the introduction of the Railway system."

7. Mr. Middleton made his Survey of Middlesex in England before Railroads had attained the acknowledged superiority which they now have over Canals. His observations on the utility of the latter is now much more applicable to the former. As his only object was, not a comparison of their merits, but to show the advantages of such easy and prompt means of conveyance, his remarks are extracted as though he had spoken of Railroads.

"After certain leading ones were executed, every man of considerable landed property would find it to be his interest to make a small one through his estate for bringing manure and carrying away the produce. The extension of them may become the most powerful means of promoting general cultivation. They would tend to equalize the price of every article in life, more than all other things put together. They would afford the cheapest, the safest, and the easiest conveyance of every article. The benefits would be universal. The remoter parts of this, and every other country, would be placed more on terms of equality with those that are near, and every other part might reap advantages which may be foreseen, but which are much too great for calculation. Of the two methods of raising the money for making them, the one which seems to deserve the preference is, the mode by which turnpike roads are usually provided for, instead of entrusting it to the management of interested companies. The latter method is exceptionable from its increasing a perpetual charge on all goods sent by that conveyance, without regarding the money expended, or the interest it may ultimately produce, which is a very imprudent bargain for the public."

8. Another extract will be made from the American edition of the Edinburgh Encyclopœdia on Inland Navigation. This also was applied to Canals, but it is now more eminently true of Railroads in their present perfection, and on account of their inferior cost.

"A country is never made poorer by making internal improvements, even if the people are taxed," especially in very small sums, "to make them." If money be taken from the people, it is again paid out among them, and kept in circulation. If the estimate of the illustrious Fulton as to the expense at which goods can be transported on Canals," and therefore on Railways, "be correct, the cost of transporting a barrel of flour to the city of New York, allowing ten barrels to a ton, will be as follows:

	Miles	*Cents.*
From the Ohio to Lake Erie,	200	20
Down Lake Erie,	260	20
Through the New York Canal,	353	35
Down the Hudson to N. York,	160	15
Total for carrying a bbl. of flour,	973	90"

Hence it appears by an authority which we all know how to respect in such matters, that by these modes of conveyance, a barrel of flour may be carried nine hundred and seventy-three miles for 90 cents, or 100 miles for nine cents and a quarter.

9. It is an object which involves both our curiosity and interest, to see the rates of toll charged and received by the State of New York upon produce and merchandise, for transportation on the Erie Canal.—They are extracted from the "Canal Laws" of that State.

"On salt, half a cent a ton per mile. Gypsum or Plaster of Paris, half a cent a ton per mile. Flour, meal, and all kinds of grain, salted provisions, pot and pearl ashes, one cent a ton per mile. Merchandise, 2 cents a ton per mile. Timber squared and round, half a cent for 100 solid feet per mile. Boards, plank and scantling, reduced to inch measure, and all siding, lath, and other sawed stuffs, less than 1 inch thick, half a cent for a thousand feet per mile. Shingles, one mill, or the tenth part of a cent a thousand per mile. Brick, sand, lime, iron ore and stone, half a cent a ton per mile. Rails and posts for fencing, 2 cents a thousand per mile. All fuel to be used in the manufacture of salt to pass free. Boats made and used chiefly for the transportation of property, on each ton of their capacity, one mill per mile. Boats made and used chiefly for the carriage of persons, 5 cents per mile of their passage. Staves and heading for pipes, one cent a thousand per mile. Staves and heading for hogsheads, 7 mills, that is 7 tenths of a cent a thousand, per mile. Staves and heading, for barrels, or less, 5 mills, or half a cent a thousand, per mile. All articles, not enumerated, one cent a ton, per mile."*

The Commissioners, speaking of the Champlain Canal in the year 1821, in their first report after its completion say, that "Although the navigation was interrupted for three months by a deficiency of water on the summit level, yet during the Spring and Fall considerable quantities of lumber were transported from Lake Champlain to the Hudson. The whole quantity of lumber which passed Whitehall is as follows. One hundred and fifty-nine thousand boards, ninety-eight thousand plank, thirteen thousand cubic feet of pine timber, ten thousand cubic feet of hemlock timber, twenty-nine cords of tanner's bark, twenty-four cords of fire wood, one hundred and four thousand oak staves, forty-nine thousand shingles, three thousand four hundred and eighty sawlogs, ten thousand rails, nine thousand cedar posts, and eight thousand fence boards."*

These statements are so interesting in a practical view, that the reader will probably be gratified with still further evidence of the amazing changes instantly produced in the state of a country by throwing open the opportunities and advantages of a market.

The Middle Section of the Western Canal is 95 miles long, and nearly the same as the distance from Raleigh to Newbern, the latter being about 100 miles in a straight line, as a Railroad would pass.—Between this Middle Section and the Hudson river, lay the Eastern section still unfinished, so that all the trade carried on upon the Middle section at the time of its completion, and for a year afterwards, was obliged to find its way down to Albany under the greatest disadvantages, and after the old fashion. In the year 1822, the Commissioners delivered to the Legislature of New York, the following as a part of their report.

"This Middle Section has been navigable during the whole of the last season, with the exception of a few days which were employed in making repairs, and which interrupted the navigation for a part of the time only. The tolls which were collected during the same period including those received at the Little Falls and on the old Canal at Rome, amount to the sum of twenty-three thousand, one dollar and sixty-three cents. This amount has been principally derived from the following articles, which have passed upon the Canal the last year, to wit: 44,723 barrels of flour, eighty-five thousand three hundred and forty bushels of salt, 5,543 barrels of provisions, 4,472 barrels of pot and pearl ashes, 153 barrels of oil, 43,078 bushels of wheat, one million sixty-one thousand eight hundred and forty-four feet of boards, 71,000 bushels of lime, 67,273 gallons of whiskey, 45,162 posts and rails, 772 tons of gypsum or plaster of Paris, 48-981 feet of timber, 2,500 tons of merchandise, 63 tons of household goods, 58 tons of butter and lard, 2,481 boxes of glass, 923 thousand shingles, 47,764 oak staves, 2,761 hoop-poles, three thousand staves, 9,993 pounds of maple sugar, 1,736 pounds of geese feathers, 8,100 pounds of rags, 5,850 pounds of cheese, 100 reams of paper, 406 pounds of beeswax, 4,238 pounds of wool, 14,000 bricks, 3,600 pounds of hops, 8,200 bushels of grain, 47 wagons and 10 coaches, besides a variety of articles of less importance."

This was for the year 1821, which was the very first after the Middle section was finished, and began to be used by the people.

The Canals of New York are the property of the State. We have seen how small are the rates of toll upon the transport of goods, lumber and materials of all sorts. They are such as a cent, or half a cent a ton per mile. Yet it appears that the State in 1824 derived from them a revenue of more than three hundred and forty thousand dollars. In 1825 the payments from such small tolls rose to more than five hundred and sixty six thousand dollars: and in 1826, the income to the State from the Canals amounted to seven hundred and sixty five thousand dollars! If this had been foretold to the people of that State, before the work was commenced on the 4th of July 1817, would it have been believed! In the last year 1826, the State, after defraying all the expenses of the Canals, paid off five hundred thousand dollars of the debt which it had contracted in digging its Canals. As soon as the whole of that debt shall be extinguished, and this will evidently soon be done without taxes for the purpose, so large a revenue will be unnecessary, and the government may be supported with scarcely any tolls, and no taxes whatever.

Such are the advantages resulting from the Canals of New York to the people of that State, in regard to revenue and relief from taxation, beside the privileges of going to market at so trifling an expense, that no man feels it. Yet if the Canals of New York were now out of existence, they would never be commenced, though the people had all the assurance of profit, which experience has now actually given them. A double Railroad could most certainly be constructed from Albany to Buffalo for less than half the money paid for the canal, though the Railroad were made of iron. But besides this, far the greater part of the distance would have admitted of carriage by the locomotive engine, carrying 50 tons 6 miles an hour, or 90 tons 4 miles an hour, whereas a boat ordinarily carries no more than 30 tons three miles an hour, while horses are much more expensive than steam. In the year 1817, when the Western Canal of New York was commenced, Railroads were scarcely a subject of thought or knowledge in America. It is since that time that their superior merits in comparison with Canals have been fully illustrated, and established both in Europe and our own country.

As soon as a Railroad should be finished from Newbern to Raleigh, the State might instantly begin to realize, by such tolls upon it as would be imperceptible to trade, many thousands of dollars, which would assist in extending the road westward. And as the income from the finished part would be increased every year, both by a greater length of the road, and the growth of trade, it would reach the western limits of the State in much less time, than if it depended solely upon the fifty thousand dollars raised by the annual Railroad tax of 37 cents.

After the completion of the whole, the stock owned by subscribers, according to the method already explained, would, if it had been accomplished in five years, amount to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars at 8 per cent, bringing an aggregate to the owners, of twenty thousand. The annual collections from tolls, would doubtless be not less than a hundred thousand. To keep however, within safe limits, we shall suppose that the sum thus realized, would prove to be no more than seventy thousand. By twenty thousand of this the 8 per cent, would be paid to the stockholders, and fifty thousand would still remain. This could be united with the fifty thousand raised as the annual fund, towards purchasing the stock originally made redeemable at the pleasure of the State. It would thus be reduced to one hundred and fifty thousand, the interest upon which, to be paid out of the tolls would be but twelve thousand. This implies that six years would have elapsed from the beginning of the work. The population of the State would in this time have increased, by its ordinary progress in the growth of families, by the powerful check which the opportunities of market would put upon the current of migration to the west, and lastly, by an influx of inhabitants from abroad in consequence of these greater privileges, and the increased value of lands. The Railroad fund of fifty thousand, at present raised by each man's paying 37 cents, would by that time have grown at least to sixty thousand, the tolls to a hundred thousand, the subscription would be paid off, and the Railroad with its total annual revenue, would become the clear property of the State.

Here, then, is an enterprise in which there is complete and perpetual safety. No one will suppose that a Railroad can prove impossible, and must have to stop. Should this however be even imagined to happen at the end of any time, as of two years, who would complain or lament as a sufferer, for having paid three quarters of a dollar in two years, to put to trial an object, the failure of which no human foresight could be supposed to anticipate. But whatever may be thought of other modes of improvement, the making of a Railroad cannot necessarily fail, nor become oppressive, in such a country as ours, and by such means as are proposed. It must go on and be successful, so long as the people, under the smiles of Providence, choose to say that it shall. Is there a youth in North Carolina, whose bosom beats not with an ardent wish, that such an undertaking may be found practicable, and that he shall see this grand instrument of our individual success, and our public prosperity and glory, speedily unfolding to his view, and finally completed in all its perfection and efficiency? Is there a young man of twenty five, whose eager hopes do not look forward through the short period now before him, to this scene of life and activity, where commerce shall assemble all her countless springs of action, inspiring enterprise, multiplying opportunities of improvement and wealth, and transfusing around her into the bosoms of all, the vivid alacrity of actual and prospective success? Is there a man in his prime, of 35 or 40 years, who can think that five or six years are too long to look forward to so felicitous a consummation? Can he adopt a more effectual method of increasing the value of his present property as well as all that he shall then hold? Is there a father or mother, advancing towards the close of their years, who, so far as the worldly prospects of their family enter into their consideration, and are subjects of their concern, could wish them a better inheritance, than the efficacious means of competency, and future property, thus secured to them and their children.

Shall we not then unitedly say to the Legislature at its present session, Proceed at least to authorise the employment of an Engineer. And to save time, call upon us for a contribution for the very next year, by a tax of 37 cents as a Railroad fund, that it may stand subject to the disposal of the people at the session next to succeed. CARLTON.

November 3.

* The average lift of a lock is 8 feet.

* See "Canal Laws of New York," Volume II. page 13.

* See "Canal Laws of N. York," Vol. II. p. 22.
† See "Canal Laws of N. York," Vol. II. p. 69.

Baltimore Rail Road.—The Managers of the "Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company" have received a report from the Engineers, employed to survey the several routes proposed for the Road, who report that the road is practicable, by more than one route, though no particular one is recommended. In consequence of which, the Company have advertised for Timber and Iron for the construction of the Road, to be delivered in the city of Baltimore on or before July 1, 1828.—*Nat. Int.*

Life's dearest joys, like sweet scented flowers,
Bloom best in lowly places. There they group
In safety, there they court the smiling hours,
And those who wish to gather them must stoop.

In the City of Charleston, (S. C.) there were deaths by *Yellow Fever*, during four years, 713—in the following proportion, which are evincive of that dreadful scourge having assumed a milder form. In 1817 there were 271 deaths—in 1819, 177—in 1824, 236—in 1827, 59.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

The Charleston Mercury denies that the sickness has been as general or as fatal in that city during the present season, as has been thought; it affirms that Charleston has been as healthy as any other city of equal population, and refers to the bills of mortality in support of its assertion. This statement will give every body pleasure.

Good Example to Electors.—The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson, held in Northumberland county, Kentucky:

"*Resolved*, that we will, through the contest for the Presidential Chair, disapprove of any vulgar, harsh, and unbecoming epithets, or language, used either in relation to our own candidate or the Administration party—believing that such things tend to inflame the public mind unnecessarily—and have injurious effects upon the morals of our country." [If all were such!]

The Orange Crops.—The St. Augustine Herald says—"This is an abundant season, and the exports will be large. It is estimated that the Groves in and around the city will amount to about 2,000,000. The exports of the week are about 400,000. Many vessels are needed to carry away what remains.

We are sorry to hear of the failure of an extensive mercantile house in New York. We understand that about 40 ships will, for an uncertain time, be struck out of the commercial equipage of the country, and several hundred persons be deprived of their accustomed employment. When a man of honest enterprize falls 'tis a serious public calamity.

First Boston Packet for Liverpool.—Yesterday morning, the 1st instant, sailed for Liverpool, in pursuance of her appointment, the ship Amethyst, Howes, master, with a full freight and forty-two passengers.

Boston Daily Adv.

An interesting decision to dealers in Lottery Tickets has taken place before the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. It is in substance that the holders of Shares of lottery tickets, not signed by the managers, cannot recover any portion of a prize, drawn to the number of their share, from the managers, but must look to the persons who *signed the shares*. They, and they only, are liable for the amount to which the prize share may be entitled. This is deserving the attention of those who purchase shares.

New Philadelphia, (Ohio.) Oct. 5.

Office Hunting.—A farmer on Still Water [creek] gives the following account of a scene which lately took place in a neighboring township. A stranger, who had not long since settled in this county, from Germany, took sick and died. Soon after he had expired, three of his neighbors came to dress the corpse. While preparing to shave him, their conversation turned not on the uncertainty of human life and the changes of this world, but on the subject of who was to administer on the estate of the deceased, and have the fingering of his cash. One of them slipped out of the house, and wisely supposing that the first at the Court-house would be appointed administrator, set off in the night at full speed. The two remaining commenced shaving the dead man, but so strongly had the office of administrator taken possession of their minds, that they soon dropped the razor and followed the track of their comrade, leaving one side of the face of the deceased actually unshaved. It is needless to remark, that letters of administration cannot be granted without convening the judges of the Court of Common Pleas—so these would-be administrators returned to the house of mourning with countenances better suited to the place, having been made sorrowful by their disappointments.—*Chronicle.*

A lady at Washington, who has been sometime the sole "editor and proprietor," of a literary periodical, advertises for "a partner." *We*, are married, and cannot come.—*Democratic Press.*

Effects of Gambling.—At Verdun, a clerk named Chambers, losing his monthly pay, which was his all, at the gambling-table, begged to borrow of the managers, but they knew his history too well to lend without security, and therefore demanded something in pawn. "I have nothing to give," replied the youth, "but my ears." "Well," said one of the witty demons, "let us have them." The youth immediately took out of his pocket a knife, and actually cut off all the fleshy part of one of his ears, and threw it on the table, to the astonishment of the admiring gamesters; he received his two dollars, and gambled on. When this circumstance was reported to the senior officer, the Hero was sent to Birche."—*Narrative of a Captivity in France, by Capt. Boys, R. N.*

The late Sir John Barnard, a most respectable and worthy citizen, had a son who very little resembled him. This young gentleman one day told his father that he was tired of England, and earnestly desired to see the world. "Jack," replied the father, "I should not have the least objection to your travelling; but, while you are *seeing the world*, I am afraid the *world will see you.*"

Jonathan's Description of a Steam Boat.—It's got a saw mill on one side, and a grist mill on t'other, and a blacksmith's shop in the middle, and down cellar there's a tarnation great pot boiling all the time.'

We are informed that a [illegible] place, at the late term of the [illegible] of Burke County. A man [illegible] to be worth *two hundred thou*[illegible] indicted for the crime of Fo[illegible] clusive was the evidence, th[illegible] victed him. What is still [illegible] the amount which this individu[illegible] made shipwreck of his re[illegible] to gain, was only *thirty* dol[illegible] pealed to the Supreme Court.

The friends of Mr. Adams [illegible] an attempt to get up an Admi[illegible] et in this State would be wor[illegible] as such a step would only se[illegible] their weakness, are about mak[illegible] as appears, to change the m[illegible] Electors of President and V[illegible] from the General Ticket to th[illegible] tem. That "cat wont jump" [illegible] our Legislature are too wise [illegible] away the vote of North Caroli[illegible]

Wilmin[illegible]

The Fayetteville Observer [illegible] "Grand Sign" from our pap[illegible] made a mistake—Jackson sho[illegible] 17 instead of 15 votes.—*Ib.*

Worthy of Record.—There is [illegible] Greene county, in this State, [illegible] *Anthony Van Pelt*, aged 118 ye[illegible] retains many customs practis[illegible] early life—he rides on horse[illegible] bout his farm, converses rat[illegible] subject, is sprightly in com[illegible] quently talks about getting m[illegible]

Tarboro

From the Berkshire Americ[illegible]

Shut the door!—Among the [illegible] we are doomed to suffer, esp[illegible] Northern clime, is that of bei[illegible] open doors—to the keen blast[illegible] winter's day, through the ca[illegible] those who run in and out, a[illegible] ther purpose than to render a [illegible] room and a good fire "null an[illegible] is rather an idle project to thi[illegible] ing "all out doors," especia[illegible] mercury is 10 degrees below [illegible] now that winter is approachi[illegible] leave to enjoin it upon all, to sus[illegible] It is a lesson that cannot be too [illegible] often inculcated upon children [illegible] door after them. The same le[illegible] be given to hired people abo[illegible] And this most important lesson [illegible] only be *inculcated* upon children [illegible] tics, but should be enforced, i[illegible] ner as it best may, even to ch[illegible] the former, and, when other m[illegible] loss of employment to the latter [illegible] the method of Dean Swift might [illegible] ed with advantage. His hired [illegible] abroad one day, left the door o[illegible] ter proceeding a couple of mile[illegible] for by the Dean to come bac[illegible] haste. She obeyed the summo[illegible] returning was *coolly* ordered [illegible] door. She *did* so, *and ever* [illegible] lesson afterwards.—To conclu[illegible] "Shut, shut the door, good Jo[illegible] Molly, Peggy—master and mi[illegible] and maid, son and daughter—[illegible] son by heart—nay have it at y[illegible] *ends*, and ever ready for applica[illegible] THE DOOR.

The Lover's Leap.—There was [illegible] tory, in *Arcanania*, called *Leu*[illegible] top of which was a little temp[illegible] to Apollo. In this temple it w[illegible] despairing lovers to make their [illegible] cret, and afterwards to fling [illegible] from the top of the precipi[illegible] sea, where they were sometime[illegible] alive. This place was, therefore [illegible] *Lover's Leap;*—and whether or n[illegible] they had been in, or the reso[illegible] could push them to so dreadful [illegible] or the bruises which they often [illegible] their fall, banished all the tender [illegible] of love, and gave their spirits an[illegible] those who had taken this leap, w[illegible] ed never to relapse into that pas[illegible] pho tried the cure but perished [illegible] tempt.—*Addison.*

There is a certain gentleness o[illegible] manners extremely engaging in [illegible] men; not that indiscriminate att[illegible] unmeaning simper, which smile[illegible] like. This arises either from an [illegible] of softness, or from perfect insi[illegible]

"During my stay at St. Peters[illegible] Mr. Holman, "the following sing[illegible] was spoken of as having occurr[illegible] place:—Two gentlemen had contr[illegible] ter and irreconcileable enmity ag[illegible] other. A servant of one happen[illegible] was buried within 24 hours, after t[illegible] custom, when the other determine[illegible] his revenge upon his adversary b[illegible] him of the murder of this man. [illegible] colour to this accusation, accor[illegible] some of his confidential servants, [illegible] ed to disinter the corpse, with a v[illegible] flicting marks of violence upon it. [illegible] was removed from the coffin, and [illegible] that it might undergo a severe flogg[illegible] to the astonishment and dismay o[illegible] after a few blows had been inflicte[illegible] tion returned, and the affrighted re[illegible] men ran off with the utmost precip[illegible] The corpse at length recovering [illegible] tion, was able to move off in its s[illegible] regain its master's habitation, whic[illegible] ed, to the great terror of the inhab[illegible] length, however, his reality becomi[illegible] they were re-assured, and the supp[illegible] communicated all that he could re[illegible] the state he had been in; which w[illegible] senses had not left him, notwithst[illegible] had felt so cold and torpid as to be[illegible] of speech or motion, till the blow[illegible] tored him. This led to the detect[illegible] diabolical plan against his master's [illegible] character."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 15, 1827.

The following communication came to us ...ugh the Post Office, this morning,—and ...s all we know about it.

Mr. Editor: A few words with you, if you ...se. How is it that North Carolina is set ...and counted for Gen. Jackson, by not ...those who *lead* in such matters, but by ...little squib politician in the country. ...et she has had no voice in the matter? ...ot Gov. Branch and other faithful sen... given notice that the enemy is in the ...and yet there is no marshalling of our ...—neither review nor inspection, except ...per?—And are we, the "bone and si... to have nothing to say in the matter, ...even the privilege of a Huzza for the He... Orleans? Is it our leaders and your ho...ble fraternity alone that are to have the ...sive honor in this business? Other States ...n and doing: in New York they have ...the enemy and they are ours," while ...g is doing even here, in the "enemy's ...citadel," except manœuvre; surely we ...ther *diffident*: much is to be gained by ...exertion: many are anxious for occa... to avow publicly their sentiments. A ...spirit should not *now* be smothered.

EATON.

Wednesday Evening.

COMMUNICATED.

...r person in want of a *dead chicken*, which ...emained in the sun for several days, may ...one at the South front of the Town ...se. It is not supposed that the Corpo... will sue for damages should it be ta...away.

Q.

...e General Assembly of this State will ...at Raleigh on Monday next. We hope ...ocure the Governor's Message in time ...ublication in our next.

...sides the political questions which will ...bly come before this Session, it will be ...ered particularly interesting by the con... for several vacant offices—such as Gov..., Comptroller, and Secretary of the Se... For the first, we have heard several ...respectable names mentioned. For ...hers the candidates will be very nu...us.

...e Fall Superior Court for this County ...opened on Monday last—Judge Ruffin ...iding. There are no criminal cases on ...docket, and so small a number of others, ...it is supposed the Court will adjourn on ...day.

...Monday, Judge Ruffin appointed Mr. ...P. Leake, Clerk of the Superior Court ...Richmond County, vice Gen. Benj'n Cov... deceased.

...Sampson Superior Court, last week, ...Orrell, whose trial had been removed ...*county from New Hanover*, was con... of the *murder* of his cousin, Penelope ..., and sentenced by Judge Ruffin to be ...on Friday the 7th of next month. This ...remarkable for the reason which is ...sed to have prompted the prisoner to ...mission of the dreadful crime, viz: ...the deceased had refused to marry him.

Small Pox.—We are glad to learn, from ...Clinton Gazette, that no new case of the ...pox had occurred during the last week, ...is confidently believed that a stop has ...put to its ravages.

Electoral Law.—It is very natural that the ...s of the Administration in this State, ...that they form but a small minority of ...ple, should desire to change the exist... Electoral Law. At present, they cannot ...t to get a vote in the State: by the Dis... System they might possibly get two or ... It is therefore without surprise that ...the Hillsborough Recorder advocat... change, and taking exception to the ...ing by which the General Ticket Sys... defended. Indeed, it was from an Ad...ration Member of the Legislature that ...formation of the design to re-establish ...istrict System, was derived.

...Recorder will hardly convince us that ...uld not be an object to give to N. Ca... all the influence on the Presidential ...n that she can possibly claim. She has ...neglected and undervalued, and has ...too little disposition to assert her claim ...ect. Here is an instance in which her ...may be exercised, and yet some among ...uld give it up, notwithstanding there is ...slightest obligation of justice to her ...States to call for it.

...Recorder asks, "would it be right that ...ce of half her citizens should be smo... merely for the purpose of preserving ...State the show of 'power and influ...'" In reply we ask, is it right that the ...half the citizens of a district should ...thered? The one case is as strong as ...er. If it is right that the majority of ...ple of a District, or of the Union, ...rule the minority, where is the impro... in applying the same principle to the ...

...re is an objection to the District Sys... which perhaps the editor of the Recorder ...t considered. It is this: that the can... for the Presidency are lost sight of ...voters, many of whom give their suf... with a view to the election or defeat of ...son who is immediately before them as ...date for Elector. This is not so with ...neral Ticket; nor is the public will ...to be defeated by the appearance of ...didates in one district in favor of the ...son.

...e is perhaps no way by which the will ...majority can always be plainly and un...ally ascertained and enforced. And ...there might be fewer objections to the ...t System than to any other, provided ...e uniform throughout the Union, yet while it is not, we protest against abandoning one iota of the influence of North Carolina which can be maintained without a sacrifice of principle. We have no fears for the result.

We perceive by the last Raleigh Register, that a meeting is called in Carteret county, of the friends of the Administration and *other opponents of Gen. Jackson*, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to meet Delegates from other counties at Raleigh on the 20th day of December next, to form an Electoral Ticket, and concert such measures as may be deemed propor to insure its success. This is all very well. No one can object to the meeting of the people in order to the expression of their will upon any subject. But we hope none of the old Crawford party who are opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson but more opposed to the election of Mr. Adams, will suffer themselves to be gulled by the invitation thus held out to them. Have they forgotten the means by which they were defeated at the last election? By the unholy alliance of the very parties which are now arrayed against each other, and which at that time had no feelings in common, any more than at present, Mr. Crawford lost the vote of this State. Let all who are *not in favor of Mr. Adams*, reject the bait so cunningly prepared for them.

We presume that the friends of Gen. Jackson in the Legislature will meet during the ensuing session of the Legislature, and, in the good old way, form a Ticket of Electors which will be submitted to the people. There can be no objection to this course, since the persons nominated, if elected, have but a single specific duty to perform, and they are pledged to perform it in a certain manner. We do not vote for the individuals, but for the *Electors for Gen. Jackson.*

The reason of the adoption of the novel course proposed by the Carteret people, (novel in this State at least,) is evident. They know the Administration is in a lean minority in the Legislature, and they expect to make a better show of strength in this way. It is quite probable that in many counties the Delegates will be appointed by half a dozen individuals. We hope some Jackson man will attend the meetings, to count noses—to spy out the nakedness of the land—and inform us of the numbers.

New York Elections.—For some time past there has been a warm contest carried on in the City of New York, between the Jackson and Adams parties, which has been just brought to a close by the termination of the elections. The result is a great triumph of the Jackson party, who have succeeded in electing their candidates by from 3000 to 5000 votes, which is even more than the most sanguine calculations of the Jacksonians.—Their opponents maintained, to the last moment, that there was a large majority in favor of the Administration, but, notwithstanding every effort was made, and a much larger vote polled than was ever before known (21,000 in the city) they were signally defeated. We shall soon have the result in the whole State.

Mr. Markley's Statement.—We have looked over this *lengthy* document, and find much of it irrelevant to the matters at issue between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay. While Mr. Clay is eulogised throughout, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Isacks, and Major Eaton are contradicted,—the first especially. The following extract comprises the pith of Mr. Markley's five columns:

"It has repeatedly been stated, that I was the agent, or, as Major Eaton is pleased to say, the 'negotiator,' of Mr. Clay, authorised to make propositions, or ask a pledge of a conditional character, for the vote of Mr. Clay and his friends. I do now solemnly and positively declare, that the charge and insinuation are void of truth. I never did, either directly or indirectly, receive from Mr. Clay, or his friends, any intimation which could be construed, even by political rancor, into such a commission, or any thing even remotely approaching to it. Had any such agency, by any one, been tendered, I should have indignantly rejected it. I will go further, and state, that never did I, in the course of any conversation with Mr. Clay, hear him say, or express a desire, that, in the event of the election of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Adams, or Mr. Crawford, he should wish to be Secretary of State, or hold any station in the Cabinet. Further, I never have, to any one, at any time, or on any occasion, represented myself, or wished it to be understood, that I was authorised to receive, or to make overtures on the part of Mr. Clay, or his friends. I think proper to make this general and unqualified declaration, that there may not be left a loop on which to hang a doubt, on this subject. I did not know, until ten days after the election of Mr. Adams, that Mr. Clay had been offered the appointment of Secretary of State; and it is a well known fact, that, after he had the offer, he consulted many of his friends whether he should or should not accept it. He told me, in a conversation he did me the honor to hold with me on the subject, that the acceptance of it would be to him not only a sacrifice of domestic happiness, but a serious pecuniary loss. I know, also, that not only his immediate personal and political friends, but many of those who voted for other candidates, were desirous that he should accept the station, and urged that his country had claims upon him paramount to all other considerations, and would never see him suffer from devotion to her best interests."

The Legislature of Georgia is now in session. Gov. Troup's Message, the last he will make as Governor of Georgia, is a long and well written document, in which he takes a temperate view of the conduct of the Administration towards Georgia, which he of course condemns, but closes that part of his Message with the following remark: "It gives me great pleasure to inform you that recent acts of the General Government, and of its different departments, bespeak a return to good feeling, and give an earnest of future good understanding which it has been the sincere desire, as it is the duty, of this government to cultivate."

The following paragraph presents to the consideration of the Legislature a subject of no trifling importance to other States as well as Georgia. For our own part, we believe the Southern States must substitute something else for the common objects of culture, and the sooner the better.

"The Congress of the United States having been invested with the qualified power "to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries," the power over every other description of industry, not inconsistent with this, is of course reserved to the States, or to the people—That of agriculture, the parent of all the rest, is peculiarly entitled to the encouragement and protection which is not inconsistent with its general freedom. The introduction of a new culture may claim the countenance of government, as well from its general utility, as from the difficulties attendant on it. Among the varieties which contribute to the comfort of men, that of the vine ranks with the first class.—A culture eminently promotive of the public health, and the public morals. Our respectable fellow citizen, Thomas McCall, of Laurens, distinguished alike for his science and philanthropy, has devoted many years to this culture, and his laudable zeal and patient industry give promise of ultimate success. A temporary and limited encouragement may ensure it; and its good effects would be seen eventually in a diversified cultivation, in an independence on foreigners for an article of great value, and in the gradual substitution in practice of a less for a more intoxicating beverage. If you coincide with me in the policy of extending a fostering hand to this subject of agriculture, the kind and degree of encouragement will be regulated by a sound discretion."

Statistics Extraordinary.—The Wilmington Herald states that there are in that town *one hundred and thirty-two widows*, and only *nineteen widowers*. The Herald remarks—"The very great disproportion between the number of widows and widowers, speaks volumes in favor of the Southern ladies for wives." Yes, indeed, 'tis a very consolatory reflection for the bachelor, that there are seven chances to one, if he take a wife, of his dying first. As the Irishman said, he would not live to see his wife a widow.

Racing.—At Norfolk, Va. on the 2d inst. one of the best races on record, as regards time, was run. The three heats (12 miles and 72 yards) were run in 23 seconds less time than the celebrated race between Eclipse and Henry. 1st heat, 7 minutes 50 seconds; 2d, 7 min. 45 sec.! 3d, 7 min. 50 sec. The race was won by Betsey Ransom, a 3 years old North Carolina nag.

By the late fire at Mobile, one hundred and sixty nine front buildings, besides warehouses and outhouses, were destroyed. Loss estimated at from 800,000 to $1,000,000.

Snelson, the Bank robber, has been traced to Quebec, where he took passage for Liverpool, about 24 hours previous to the arrival of the persons in pursuit.

Another Ship Lost.—The ship Aurora, from Liverpool for N. York, with a cargo valued at 50 or $60.000, was lost near New York on the 7th inst. The passengers, (40 in number,) were saved, but 6 seamen were unfortunately lost.

The Sleeper Cured.—Some time since, a writer in the Lowell Journal, after adverting to the new invented cure of intemperance, expressed a desire that some one would next discover a remedy for sleeping in meeting. This would certainly be a desideratum, and we have heard of nothing approaching nearer to it than the method detailed in the following story.

A few years since, an aged clergyman in the western part of this county, speaking of the solemnity attached to the ministerial office, said that during the whole term of forty or fifty years that he had officiated therein, his gravity had never but once been disturbed in the pulpit. On that occasion, while engaged in his discourse, he noticed a man, directly in front of him, leaning over the railing of the gallery, with something in his hand, which he soon discovered to be a huge quid of tobacco just taken from his mouth. Directly below, sat a man, who was in the constant habit of sleeping at meeting, with his head leaned back, and his mouth wide open. The man in the gallery was intently engaged, raising and lowering his hand, and taking an exact observation, till, at length, having got it right, he let fall the quid of tobacco, and it fell, plump into the mouth of the sleeper below! The whole scene was so indescribably ludicrous, that, for the first and the last time, in the pulpit, an involuntary smile forced itself upon the countenance of the preacher. The unexpected intrusion of so unpalatable a mouthful, awoke the sleeper, and he was never known to indulge in that practice afterwards.—*Worcester Spy.*

How to have a good memory.—To some one who was complaining of his memory, Dr. Johnson said "Pray, sir, do you ever forget what money you have in your pocket? or, who gave you the last kick on the shins?—Now if you pay the same attention to what you read as you do to your temporal concerns and your bodily feelings, you would impress it as deeply on your memory."

Drunkenness expels reason; drowns the memory; defaces beauty; diminishes strength; inflames the blood; causes internal, external and incurable wounds; is a witch to the senses; a devil to the soul; a thief to the purse; a beggar's companion; a wife's woe, and children's sorrow; the picture of a beast, and self-murderer: who drinks to others' good heath and robs himself of his own.

O that men should put an enemy into their mouths,
To steal away their brains.—*Shakespeare.*

Long life insured.—A man greatly in debt, on his death bed, said to his friends—"I only wish to live till I have paid my debts." His friends commended the motive of his prayer. The sick man in low tone proceeded,—"and if Heaven would grant me this favor, I know my life would be very long indeed."

"As lamps burn silent with unconscious light,
So modest ease in beauty shines most bright,
Unaiming charms with edge resistless fall
And she who means no mischief does it all."—*Hill.*

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Brig Olive Branch, Hathaway, Providence.
Brig Amstell, Browning, Providence.
Brig Abeona, Mathewson, Providence.
Brig Fox, Given, St. Thomas.
Dutch Brig, Brothers, Holbard, Charleston.
Ship Atlas, Lawton, Providence.
Brig Lion, Hall, Martinique.
Schr. Hussar, Way, New York.
Schr. Caroline, Geer, Thomaston.

CLEARED,

Schr. Superior, Parker, Gaudaloupe.
Brig Counsellor, Mann, Martinique.
Schr. Fortune, Mowry, St. Andrews.
Sloop Rose in Bloom, Potter, St. Augustine.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 19th instant, under the superintendance of the Rev. *Wm. Ford*, assisted by suitable Teachers.

JAS. H. HOOPER,
Sec'y School Committee.

November 15, 1827. 45tf.

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

—*Also*—

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

November 15. 45tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the State of North Carolina, for two or three months, gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he intends to visit New Orleans, and participate in the celebration on the 8th January, 1828.

THOMAS J. ROBESON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1827—2wpd

For Liverpool.

The fast sailing ship *ATLAS*, Captain *Lawton*, has one half freight engaged, and will have dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to JOHN LIPPITT & Co., or to WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington.

Fayetteville, November 15. 45tf.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Quan'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	3	
Brandy, Cogniac	-	gallon	1 25	1 60
Apple	-	do	32	35
Peach	-	do	35	40
Bacon	-	lb	8	10
Beeswax	-	do	25	26
Butter	-	do	15	20
Bagging	-	yard	20	24
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	16	18
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	15	16
Candles, Mould	-	do	15	17½
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton	-	100lbs	8	9 10
Corn	-	bushel	45	50
Copperas	-	100lbs	4	5
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel	85	90
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel		4 75
Fine	-	do		4 50
Fish, Herrings (none)	-	do		
Mackerel	-	do	5 50	6
Mullet	-	do	4 50	5
Feathers	-	lb	25	30
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	90	1 25
Country	-	do	43	45
Ginger	-	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 75	4 50
10 by 12	-	do	6	6
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb		
West India,	-	do		
Iron	-	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	2 75	3
Flotant	-	do	2 75	3
Lime	-	cask	2 50	3
Lard	-	lb	9	10
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	28	30
Bridle	-	side	3	4
Lead, Bar	-	lb	8	10
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	35	40
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	8 50	9
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	-	bushel	25	30
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	18	20
Linseed	-	gallon	80	1
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	20	22
Pimento	-	do	28	30
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7 50	8
Others	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	50	
Rice	-	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags	-	lb	2	6
Shot	-	Bag	2 75	
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	11	11½
Common	-	do	9	10½
Loaf	-	lb	18	20
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel	85	90
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	-	do		80
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	10	12 50
Glauber	-	do	5	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	18
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-petre	-	do	12	15
Tallow	-	do	9	10
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	3 25	3 50
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ⅓ x	-	box	16	18
Verdigris	-	lb	65	
Wheat	-	bushel	75	80
Whiskey	-	gallon	32	35
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port	-	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	-	do	70	80

Money Market.

Bills on New York, at sight, 3½ per cent. premium, at 60 days, 1½ per cent., 90 days, par.
U. S. Bank Notes, 2½ a 3 per cent. premium.

North Carolina Bank Notes.

At New York,	4 a 4½	per cent. discount.
At Philadelphia,	3½	do. do.
At Norfolk,	3½ a¼	do. do.
At Petersburg,	3¾ a 4	do. do.
At Charleston,	3 a 3½	do. do.

Notice.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at the State House in Fayetteville, on *THURSDAY, the 29th instant*, one unimproved LOT, the property of Angus Chisholm, deceased, at the foot of Hay Mount, on the North side of Hay street. A liberal credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

W. H. CHISHOLM, *Adm'r.*

November 5. 45-2w.

80 Ps. cotton Bagging,
25 coils hemp bale Rope,
10 do. tow do.
Sewing and Seine Twine,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls. Muscovado Sugar,
100 bags Coffee,
25 hhds Molasses,
10 casks prime Cheese,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
5 qr. casks old L. P. Teneriffe Wine,
5 do. sweet Malaga,
10 bbls. old country Whiskey,
Pepper, Ginger and Spice,
Indigo, Madder, and Logwood,
Glauber Salts and Saltpetre,
Writing and wrapping Paper,
50 kegs cut Nails,
15 tons Swedes' Iron, assorted,
12 boxes Tin Plate,
50 bags Shot; bar Lead,
Trace Chains, Vices, Anvils,
Patent cutting Knives and Scythe Blades,
German and blistered Steel,
10 boxes cotton Cards,
5 crates wine Bottles,
8 by 10 window Glass,
Liverpool coarse, fine blown, and Alum Salt, &c. &c.

For sale by CHARLES T. HAIGH.

November 15, 1827. 45tf.

To the Public.

THE DRAWING of the New York Literature Lottery, No. 9, for 1827, did not take place on the 7th instant, as advertised, but on Saturday, the 10th, at 4 o'clock, therefore the Drawing will not be received until *Saturday next*, when we hope to have the pleasure of distributing many of the large prizes to our customers.

Yesterday,

Was drawn in Philadelphia, the *Union Canal Lottery* 34th Class.—The Drawing will be received on Tuesday next.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000	50 Prizes of	$100
1	2,500	51	70
1	1,800	51	60
1	1,160	51	50
2	1,000	51	40
3	600	102	20
5	400	1530	8
10	300	11475	4
10	200		

Tickets may be had in the greatest variety of numbers.

Whole Tickets $4, *Halves* $2, *Quarters* $1.

To be drawn on Saturday NEXT, the

North Carolina and Delaware Consolidated Lottery—First Class.

Thirty Numbers by Combination and Permutation.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$5,000	6 Prizes of	$600
1	3,000	6	400
1	2,500	156	40
1	2,000	156	20
1	1,800	624	8
1	1,228	7800	4
6	1,000		

Whole Tickets $4, *Halves* $2, *Quarters* $1.

RHODE ISLAND

West Baptist Society Lottery, No. 9.

To be drawn at Providence on Wednesday, 21st inst.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000	8 Prizes of	$200
1	4,000	39	50
1	2,500	39	40
1	1,880	39	30
2	1,000	78	15
2	600	390	10
4	400	4446	5

Tickets 5 dolls., *Half* 2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

Orders from any part of the country enclosing the cash or Prize Tickets (post paid) will be very promptly attended to, if addressed to

YATES & McINTYRE,
Raleigh or Fayetteville.

November 15.

SECOND CLASS OF THE

Grand Literature Lottery.

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, OF BALTIMORE,

HAVE the pleasure to announce the Second Class of this Lottery, authorised by the General Assembly of Maryland, for the promotion of Science and Literature. The number of Tickets (*only Ten Thousand*) is considerably less than any Lottery for many years, and gives to the Adventurer an encreased chance for the Capital Prizes. THE DRAWING will take place in the City of Baltimore, on

Wednesday, the 19th December,

and will be completed on that day, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

HIGHEST PRIZES,

10,000 Dols., 5000 Dols. &c.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	is	10,000 Dollars,
1	5,000	is	5,000 Dollars,
1	3,000	is	3,000 Dollars,
1	2,000	is	2,000 Dollars,
1	1,000	is	1,000 Dollars,
3	500	is	1,500 Dollars,
10	100	is	1,000 Dollars,
20	50	is	1,000 Dollars,
50	20	is	1,000 Dollars,
100	5	is	500 Dollars,
3000	4	is	12,000 Dollars.

3188 Prizes, amounting to 38,000 Dollars.

☞ *Only* 10,000 *Tickets in the Scheme.*

The CASH for the whole of the Prizes can be had, as usual at *Cohen's Office*, the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets	$5	*Quarters*	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	*Eighths*	0 62

*** Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

☞ *Address to*

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, *Baltimore.*

In the first class of the Literature Lottery, drawn on the 17th ulto. BOTH the Great Capitals of 20,000 and 10,000 DOLLS. besides no less than SIXTEEN of 2,000 and 1,000 Dolls. were all sold at *COHEN'S OFFICE*, No. 114, Market-st. where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

Baltimore, November 1, 1827. 44tf

POETRY.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Lines on hearing a young Lady sing 'Isabel.'

Oh once again that note repeat,
That I may fill my breast with love,
For surely ne'er was verse more sweet,
Or angels' lays in Heaven above.

Strike again that heavenly song,
Which tells me of sweet Isabel,
For some kind hand hast borne along
The last the parting word, Farewell.

That word *Farewell* will sound upon my ear
When I from you and friends am torn,
When I my course through forests steer
Far to the West, in climes unborn.

Think then when I am gone, far, far from thee,
That once a lovely song didst start a tear,
The gentle song, sweet Isabel, thou sangst to me,
Didst start the crystal trickler from its sphere.

At evening's twilight hour, when all is still,
The hour when first this song you sung to me,
I'll fancy, sitting near some murmuring rill,
That you are singing still this song to me.

Oh, fancy then will lend her aid,
To bring to mind scenes past and gone,
Where you and I in youth have strayed,
Near the loved scite where gladness shone.

XYZ.

From the U. S. Review & Literary Gazette.

THE BRIDE.

The lady sate in sadness—her fair lid
Shrouding her eye's dark beauty, while soft hands
Were wreathing her thick tresses, and amid
The glossy ringlets twining costly bands
Of snowy pearl; but oft a deep drawn sigh
Heaved the rich robe that folded o'er her breast,
And, when she raised her head, within her eye
Sparkled a tear which would not be repress.
She glanced toward the mirror, and a smile
Crossed her sweet lip,—it was a woman's feeling
Of mingled pride and pleasure, even while
The blight of sorrow o'er her heart was stealing.
Yet, as she gazed, she thought of by-past hours,
When she was wont, within the orange bowers,
To sit beneath the moonlight, and the arm
Of one she loved was folded round her form;
While to his throbbing breast she oft would cling,
And playfully her loosened tresses fling
(Light fetters) o'er his neck, then with bright cheek
Smile when he strove his tenderness to speak.
Another change came o'er her face; she turned
And raised a crystal cup that near her stood;
Upon her cheek a deeper crimson burned,
And to her eye there rushed a fearful flood
Of wild emotion; eagerly she quaffed,
With trembling lip, the strangely blended draught,
And then, in low and faltering accents cried,
"Am I not now a gay and happy bride?"

* * * * * * * * *

She stood before the altar, her pale brow
Uplifted to the holy cross; the sun
Shed through the painted window a deep glow
Upon her cheek, and he, who thus had won
Her hand without her heart, was at her side,
The holy priest, too;—but as less allied
To earth than heaven she stood; when called to speak
The deep response, her voice had grown so weak
She scarce could utter it; her fragile form
Shook with convulsed emotion; but the arm
Of her stern sire supported her—her head
Fell helpless on his breast, and she was wed.
The bridegroom pressed his lip to her pale face;
She shrank from him as loathing his embrace,
Then starting up, with fearful calmness said,
"Father, I promised—have I not obeyed?
But there is yet another vow unpaid—
For I am the betrothed of Death, and, lo!
The bridegroom waits his promised bride e'en now.
Our nuptial torch shall be the glow worm's light,
Our bridal bed the tomb. Oh! it is sweet
To think that there no grief can throw its blight
O'er young affection! Ay, e'en I can greet
The marriage cup, when drugged with aconite!"
She trembled, would have fallen, but again
Her father's arm upheld her, while her breath
Grew fainter, and her breast heaved as with pain;
Lowly she spoke, "Let not my bridal wreath
Lie on my bier. *He* deems me faithless—now
Let him bend o'er this cold and stony brow,
And learn how well I loved!"—a fleeting spot
Of crimson stained her check and—*she was not.*

Notice.

THE Subscriber, one of the Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late William Thomas, of Marlborough District, So. Carolina, will, on Tuesday the first day of January next, commence the sale of about

170 *Negroes,*

Belonging to the estate of the said William Thomas.

Also, the sale of a large variety of Farming Utensils, of Stocks of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, and Hogs, and several other articles, crops of Corn, Fodder, Oats, Peas, and Rye. The Negroes and other articles that will be sold, are situate on the Plantations in Marlborough District, S. Carolina, Richmond county, N. C., and on the two Plantations in Anson County, No. Carolina. The sale will commence at the Plantation in Marlborough and continue there till the whole on that place is sold; It will from there be continued on the Richmond Plantation, and continue there till the sales on that place are completed. It will from thence be continued on the Plantation known by the name of the "Glenn Place," in Anson, and from thence to the Place known by the name of the Dejarnette Plantation in Anson, and there continued till the sale on that place is completed. At the same times and places, the different Plantations will be rented, and the day after the said sales and rents are completed, a Plantation in Richmond county, known by the name of the "Fork Plantation" will also be rented.

The terms of the sale and conditions of renting will be in accordance of the Will of the said William Thomas, which is very liberal, and will be made known at the time of sale and renting.

Among the Negroes are a large proportion of as good working hands as any in this country. The plantations are also valuable.

BENJAMIN CHEAIRS, Executor.

Grassy Islands, Anson County, 23d October, 1827. 43-6w.

Notice!!

IN consequence of my bad health, I have determined to wind up my business, in order to which I have appointed Mr. *JAS. H. MYROVER* my Attorney, who has full power to adjust claims and grant discharges. My debtors may save cost by attending to this notice.

My Stock on hand will be sold low for cash or discount with those who have claims and think proper to have them settled in that way. It consists in part of the following Articles, viz.

Best Madeira Wine, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, (old and genuine) Cider Brandy, N. E. Rum, Rice, Candles, Steel, Castings, Hardware and Cutlery, Tobacco, &c. &c. &c.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1827. 43tf.

Horne's Introduction

TO the critical study and knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. One copy of this celebrated work may be had at this Office, at the subscription price, if early application be made.

New Goods.

CLAYLAND & BOWEN,

HAVING just received their *Fall and Winter Supply of STAPLE & FANCY*

DRY GOODS,

offer them unusually low for Cash.

Also,

A General Assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also,

CROCKERY WARE, in packages to suit country Merchants.

Oct. 17, 1827—41tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE in part received their FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES:

The whole of which is expected to arrive during the ensuing week, which they offer to their friends and the public in general *low* for *CASH.* Their Stock will consist in part of the following

ARTICLES, Viz.

30 Hhds N. O. St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
25 bbls loaf and lump - - do
10 hhds prime Laguyra Coffee,
40 bags Mountain St. Domingo do.
5 do Pepper,
50 pieces cotton Bagging, 42 inches,
25 coils bale Rope,
1 box choice Cavendish Tobacco,
75 bbls apple Brandy,
25 do Rye Whiskey,
10 do N. E Rum,
10 do American Gin,
5 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
3 do Antigua Rum,
1 do Shrub,
6 pipes old Cogniac Brandy, (*favorite brands,*)
3 do old Schedam Gin,
5 quar casks Teneriffe,
5 do do Sherry,
½ pipe old Madeira,
8 half pipes sweet Malaga, } WINES,
10 do quar casks do.
2 quar casks old Port,
8 boxes Imperial,
6 do G. Powder, } TEAS,
4 do Y Hyson, } LATEST IMPORTATION.
1 hhd Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo, in packages of from 3½ to 4 lbs each,
30 kegs Orange Powder,
1 box Mustard (for family use)
5 boxes sperm Candles,
5 casks choice Goshen Cheese,
1 cask Epsom Salts, (warranted genuine)
10 kegs ground Ginger,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,
50 bags Shot, assorted Numbers,
101 in whole, half and quarter boxes fresh Malaga Raisins, warranted fresh, and well worthy the attention of families,
18 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
With many other articles in their line.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

ALSO,

10 cases of WOOL HATS,
9 do fine fur do.
4 do wool and cotton Cards,
13 pieces twilled negro Cloth,
10 reams writing Paper,

Knives and forks, butchers knives, shoe knives, single and double bladed pen and pocket knives, pad locks, stock locks, gun locks, trunk locks, butt hinges, wood screws, horse pleghms, nail and spike gimlets, table spoons, lead faucetts, sheep shears, keyhole, tenant and hand saws, claw hammers, club and cooper's axes, shingling hatchets, post and yankee coffee mills, shovels and tongs, steel-yards, poll chains, screw augers, gouges and chissels, chest hinges shoe pincers and rasps, curry combs, saw mill files, cow hide whips, plated spurs, razors, shaving boxes, spectacles and cases, black lead and slate pencils, English slates, boxes soap, German, English and cast steel, castings, trace chains, blacksmiths hammers, &c. &c. &c.

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, as they will be sold low for cash to close a consignment.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

October 23. 42 tf.

For Sale,

AT THE AUCTION STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER, *Green Street.*

2 PIPES French Brandy, (old)
10 qr. casks Muskat Wine
15 qr and half qr. casks Malaga and Sher. Wine,
15 qr chests of Tea, imported in April last,
Lemon Syrup and Lemon Juice in bottles and gallon demijohns, fresh and superior,
8 year old Wine, in bottles,
2 pipes Shrub,
10 doz Cordial, G. Bocciardi's make
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Brown do. in hogsheads.

All of which will be sold on moderate terms, for cash or negotiable notes at any of the banks.

L. FITZHARRIS.

July 18, 1827. 28tf.

Removal.

WM. L. HAWLEY has removed from his former stand to the Store lately occupied by Mr. William E. Troy, two doors east of the Market House. He has just opened a large assortment of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, embracing every description, and offers them cheap at wholesale and retail, for cash only.

Also,

200 Sides Sole Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Waxed and grain upper Leather,
Lining Skins and Binding.

A great variety of Shoe Thread, best Awl Blades, Shoe Tacks, Russia Bristles, Shoe punches, Heel Ball, Brads, liquid and paste Blacking, black Varnish, &c. &c.

N. B. Boots and Shoes manufactured to measure, as usual, and warranted of the best workmanship.

Fayetteville, October 4, 1827. 39tf.

THE NORFOLK & FAYETTEVILLE Line of Stages,

IS now running three times per week, leaving Fayetteville every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Norfolk every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday afternoon, in time for the Steam Boats.

Returning, leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday; and arrives at Fayetteville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

The Stage arrives at its stand each night about 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs at 4 or 5 in the morning, so that passengers are not deprived of their rest.

The Baltimore and New Philadelphia Lines of Steam Boats leave Norfolk immediately on the arrival of the Stages, by which regulation *one entire day* is saved over the last Summer's arrangement. The Boats for Washington, Richmond, and Petersburg leave Norfolk as heretofore.

The great expedition on this route, the ease and comfort of travelling, and the general reduction of prices, will, we hope, ensure to this Line a portion of the public patronage.

THE PROPRIETORS.

May 1827. 18-tf.

Notice.

I SHALL attend in Fayetteville, during the December Term of Cumberland County Court; and request of all those indebted to me to pay attention to this notice. In all cases where the money cannot be paid, new bonds will be required, with sufficient security. And if not punctually attended to, suits will be instituted without further notice.

DAVID HALLIDAY, *Guardian Of the Heirs of Robt. Halliday.*

Fayetteville, November 1, 1827. 43t1D.

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock, *Seventy-five Packages* of Boots and Shoes, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash.

H. G. NELSON.

N. B. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps made to measure, as usual, in the first style, at short notice.

October 25. 90tf.

Lafayette Hotel.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms with *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES* Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors* recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 50tf.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE School Committee have appointed the Rev. Wm. Ford Principal of the Fayetteville Academy. The School will commence on the first day of November next, under the conduct of the Principal, assisted by an accomplished and efficient female Teacher and a suitable male Teacher. The high character of Mr. Ford, for classical and scientific acquirements, and for all the qualifications necessary to constitute the able Teacher, is a sure promise, in the opinion of the Committee, that this Academy will not be excelled by any in our State. Mr. Ford received his education at the University of Edinborough in Scotland, but has been living in this country many years, and is now of the State of Massachusetts. He takes the School on his own account, under the superintendence of the Committee. His success, therefore, must depend, in a great degree, on his own merit as a Teacher and Manager of such an Institution. The Committee respectfully solicit for him a due share of public patronage. Board for Students may be had in respectable private families in Town.

H. POTTER, *Pres't Sch. Committee.*

September 25, 1827. 38tf.

Notice.

The Western Commercial Stage Line

WILL leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, arrive at Cheraw the same nights, and will proceed every Sunday Morning for Charlotte and Tennessee.

Passengers will be carried for $5 per passenger, with reasonable baggage, from Fayetteville to Cheraw; and will run the route in 13 hours, unavoidable accidents excepted.

All Cheraw Bank Notes, endorsed by me for David Horney, will be taken in payment for Stage Fare from Fayetteville to Knoxville, Tennessee.

Seats to be taken at the Mansion Hotel.

THOMAS DAVIS, Agent.

October 26, 1827. 43-tf.

Fruit & Ornamental TREES, &c.

WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnæn Garden and Nurseries, near New York, offers the public his very extensive Collection of Fruit Trees of all the choicest Kinds, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, Tulips, Hyacinths, and other Bulbous Flowers. Also, above 1800 species of Green House Plants, including the most splendid and rare kinds, among which are 30 varieties of Oranges, Lemons, and Citrons, 28 of the Camellia Japonica or Japan Rose, 200 of Geraniums, Green and Bohea Tea Plants, &c. &c. In the collection are also several thousand Grape Vines of the finest European kinds, and above 500 varieties of Roses, including 54 kinds of China Roses.

Catalogues may be obtained of the Subscriber, and orders through him, or sent to the Proprietor per mail, will meet prompt attention.

WM. H. MAFFITT, Agent.

Fayetteville, October 25, 1827. 42-

Sunday Schools.

THE Managers of the "American Sunday School Union" have committed to the agency of the Subscriber, a depository of Books in Fayetteville, which Books will be sold to *any* Sunday School Society at the Philadelphia prices, and to all Societies *auxiliary* to the American, at a discount of 17½ per cent.

The facility afforded by this depository, of obtaining suitable books at the lowest rates, will, it is hoped, give a fresh impulse to the Sabbath School cause throughout our State. All Societies formed for this object, would find it their interest to become auxiliary to the American Institution at Philadelphia. For, while the only fee requisite for such a union is *Three Dollars*, the discount allowed, would, in the end, create a considerable saving. But the great benefit of such a connexion has its foundation in christian benevolence—in union of effort in a good cause. The auxiliary throws its limited experience and knowledge into the common stock, and, from the general mass of experiments and results, derives much light and help.

The mighty work of restraining Sabbath breach—of reclaiming idle and dissolute youth, and training them, by means of Sunday Schools, in the paths of literature, morality and religion, is going on with rapid march throughout all christendom: and it is earnestly recommended to the people of every town and neighbourhood in our State, to avail themselves of this great moral influence. The depository is at the Post Office, where all applications for Books will be punctually attended to.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1827. 21tf.

All Editors of papers in the State who feel an interest in this subject, are requested to give the above an insertion in their papers.

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Race Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm. Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25, 1827.

For Sale or Rent,

The Tenement on the North side of Hay Street, known as *The Planter's Hotel*, and lately occupied by William L. McNeill. The Buildings have been judiciously planned for a Hotel, are in good repair and afford convenience for an extensive establishment. Persons desirous of embarking in such a business are invited to examine the premises. For terms, apply to

J. W. WRIGHT.

Fayetteville, 17th October, 1827. 41-6w.

For Sale,

50 Ps. 42 inch hemp cotton Bagging,
2000 bush. Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
50 bags Coffee,
30 hhds. Molasses,
40 barrels brown Sugar,
1 case of Shot Guns.

JNO. HUSKE.

October 17. 41-6t.

The Subscribers

HAVE received and offer for sale, at their Store in the Brick Row, at the foot of Hay Mount, a few doors west of Hall & Johnson's—

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
21 coils Rope,
1000 lbs bar Lead,
30 kegs Shot, well assorted,
Blacksmith's Vices and Anvils,
Sledge and hand Hammers,
Indigo and Madder,

On Hand,

15 hhds. Molasses,
30 bbls. Sugar,
25 bags Coffee,
Upper and sole Leather,
Wagon Boxes, Iron and Steel,
Rum, Brandy and Whiskey,
A good assortment of Castings,

All of which they offer at low prices for cash or country produce.

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

They will receive Cotton on Storage.

October 11, 1827 40tf.

North Carolina *ALMANACKS,* FOR 1828.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the publishers, have just received a supply, which they will sell by the gross, dozen, or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

September 20, 1827. 37tf.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA *ALMANACK,* FOR 1828,

CONTAINING, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, some useful Essays on Agriculture; a variety of valuable Recipes, and much instructing and entertaining matter, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

September 27. *Fayetteville.*

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY *OF NEW-YORK.*

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIGH,

Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Tan Yard.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he purchased (twelve months since) the *TAN YARD* formerly conducted by Wm. Cameron. He has made many improvements, and has it under the management of the most experienced Workmen from the North. He is now ready to receive orders for all kinds of *LEATHER*, and has on hand, to dispose of on the most reasonable terms:

300 Sides Sole Leather at the reduced price of - - - 25 Cts. per lb.
200 do Black Harness do. 30 do do.
200 do Russet do do. 30 do do.
200 do Skirting do do. 30 do do.
500 do Wax and Grained Upper,
Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins, &c.

ALSO,

Wool and Hair for *Plastering*
Cash paid for Dry and Green *Hides.*

H. G. NELSON.

Fayetteville, December 13. 97-tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. Charles Stuart, by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same *immediately*, with Mr. John A. Matthews, who is duly authorized to collect and receipt for all moneys due the said C. Stuart.

H. A. DONALDSON, *Trustee.*

March 1. 8-tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery tous, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to the Stores formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Hawley, and Mr. Charles [illegible] and is now opening a very large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

All of which were purchased at the late Forced Sales in New York; and will continue to receive supplies by every arrival from his House in N. York. Country Merchants, and others wishing [illegible] supplies, will please call and examine the *new Assortment in this State.* He is very thankful for the liberal patronage which he has received since opening in this place.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1827. 43

Music, French, Drawing & Painting on Velvet.

MRS. *BEZE PERRY* informs her friends and the public generally, that having returned to Columbia, South Carolina, and settled herself here, she will, on the 16th of this month, open a school for Young Ladies, to teach them the French, Drawing and Painting on paper, also painting on velvet.

The classes in French and Drawing will be three times a week, from 12 *o'clock till half* [illegible]

Music Lessons three times a week, three quarters of an hour each lesson, and at such hour as will suit young ladies.

TERMS,

Music, three lessons pr. week, per quarter, [illegible]
Drawing and Painting on velvet per do.
French per do.

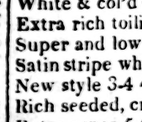
Fayetteville, 12th July, 1827. 27tf.

Removal.

YATES & McINTYRE respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, who have towed such a liberal share of patronage on the offices, that they have removed the one in that to the North East Corner of Market Square, adjoining Mrs. Shackelford's Millinery Store, where, as customers will be promptly attended to.

Fayetteville, August 30.

To Rent,



The Dwelling &c. adjoining the residence of the subscriber, [illegible] street—this Street, as regards health and pleasantness of situation is acknowledged one of the most eligible in town. For terms apply to

L. FITZHARRIS,
Agent for Mary B. [illegible]

August 22, 1827. 30tf.

Porter, Ale, and Cider,

OF the very best quality, for sale at the Lafayette Hotel, either by the barrel or bottle.

July 19.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at original package sales, and will be sold, either wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black CLOTHS
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vests
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded bric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rich black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & qualities
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do:
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs,
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw hats
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives. scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet [illegible]

JOHN Mc[illegible]

Fayetteville, May 2[illegible], 1827.